

therefore depend in the first instance upon the real qualities of the new-comer. But its *disappearance* may depend on his actual behaviour. If he is persistently disagreeable and aggressive, or frightened and foolish, the dislike of the other children and their pleasure in tormenting him will be more likely to endure. If he is affable, confident and courageous, they will the sooner admit him to their ranks. But it is not necessarily on such qualities as the adults would judge favourably that a child gains the approval of the group. It may be that he has some personal prestige or quality of likableness that catches their fancy at once ; but it may well be merely that he possesses some toy that the others covet, and hope to be allowed to use if they show love to him. *In the long run*, it is probably true that a child who is shunned or teased by the majority of the other children is himself unlovable in one way or another. But it is not necessarily so in the short run. As these records show, the judgments no less than the feelings of little children are too changeable and subjective to be trusted in appraisal of one of their number.

b. To adults

Here we touch upon very significant facts, which will carry us further in the understanding of social development.

In discussing the *Rivalry* section of the records, I drew attention to the way in which so many little children turn more querulous and defiant when a second grown-up appears on the scene. I suggested that this behaviour was to be understood partly as the need of the child to part the two parents, because of his fear of their being united against him ; and partly as the splitting of the love and hate he feels towards each parent singly.) It is this second

aspect which
I must take up again here. For the moment I
shall start
from the simple fact of observation that the
child does feel
both affection and hostility to both father and
mother, and
shall postpone the discussion of the deeper
genetic sources
of this ambivalence until *Sexuality*. The fact
itself can be
observed, quite apart from any theory of its
genesis. It
can be seen in ordinary life any day, as well as in
these records.
Every young infant and little child will show
anger and
defiance to either parent—although most of
them display
more open hostility to the one or the other.
The degree of